FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1842. [NO. 1307.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Peter McMillan, at the May Sessions of the County Court of Robeson, in the present year, all persons who have any accounts or demands against the Estate Decedent are hereby forwarned that unless they bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, before the next Assembly in such cases made and provided they will be plead in bar of a recovery.

P. McEACHIN, *Executor.*

Robeson County, May 24, 1842. 6-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Asa Goodell, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOS. CARMON, *Executor.*
M. BEEBE, *Executrix.*

June 8, 1842. 6-1w

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th inst., at the Town House in Fayetteville, Milch Cow and one Wheelbarrow, as the property of Neill Johnson.

Also Horse, Bridle, Saddle and Martingales, Cart Ploughs, Hoes, Axes, and various other Farming utensils, as the property of William S. Latta.

Many articles of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Gold Breast Pins, Spectacles, Watch Keys, Watch Chains, Coral Necklaces, Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles; also a lot of well selected Books, as the property of Edwin Glover.

By order of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Jesse Cook,
ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 15, 1842. 6-2w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.

Silas Myrick and others, vs. James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come to at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander C. Currie, Clerk of said Court, at office in Carthage the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*

MORE NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the Stock on hand, the Subscriber has just received some very superior

Muslins and Lawns, black & white, Ginghams, Crape Candets, Ermiuets, Gambroon and Summer Cassimeres.

Those in want of CHEAP GOODS, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

P. TAYLOR.

June 1, 1842. 5-4w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy wish to employ a Teacher for that Institution. Those who wish the situation will please address the Secretary, *post paid,* immediately.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Secretary.*

Pittsborough, June 7. 5-t10Jy

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841 54-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

H. ERAMBERT,

TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as it cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

Important to Millers and Mill Owners.

Agency of the Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents for Messrs. Egenton & Morris, of Baltimore, in the above line of business, offer to the public the following testimonials. First:—We, as Agents, have sold since the year 1836, between Eight and Ten Thousand Dollars worth of the "French Burr for Wheat, and the Cologne Stone for Corn," always warranting the quality of the same, and in no instance has one of our customers complained of the quality of either. We call your attention particularly to the reduction of *Twenty* Dollars per pair on former prices of the Burrs, to meet the pressure of the times.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

May 26, 1842.

COMPOSITION METAL.

THE Subscribers also have just received a large assortment of Composition Metal, cast ready for use, consisting of Boxes, Inks, Steps, Gudgeons, Sockets, &c. &c., the quality of which is unsurpassed in this country, for Mill Gudgeons and other Irons to run on.

C. J. & R. M. O.

RICHMOND, VA., January 15, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The first of the two runners which came to hand, we immediately put into operation, and found it to be in every respect a first rate mill stone; the second one we have never used, as we found a few days after giving the order for it that it would be best for us to put a new back on an old one and use it for this season. This second one our miller thinks from its appearance cannot be inferior to the first. The cast iron eyes they like very much, and greatly prefer them to any other eye. The stone which we have in use was very well balanced. It is probable that we shall require every year hereafter, for some time to come, either new runners or bed stones for our old ones—run ten years in all, were not originally very good, and have become very much worse; and it will always give us pleasure to send our orders to you so long as you can supply us with such as those received from you in July last.

Signed, R. B. HAXALL & CO.

The subscribers testify that they have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given them satisfaction; and from the confidence they have in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, they take pleasure in recommending them to others.

Signed, JAS. CHESTER & SON.

Baltimore, March 19, 1842.

I have purchased several pair of Burr Mill Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have always given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, WILLIAM WIERMAN.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I have purchased French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, HU. JENKINS.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I, the undersigned, have been in the habit of purchasing for myself and others, for upwards of twenty years, French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and in no instance have I had cause of complaint.

Signed, JNO. BRADFORD.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

GEORGETOWN CANAL MILLS, D. C., March 29, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The four pairs of Burrs purchased of you for my new Mill, were in good face and balance when received, it being only necessary to open the furrows and polish the face by the usual process of grinding or passing water through them, to put them in perfect condition. They are all of even quality and put together in the best possible manner. I have manufactured, since the middle of August last, thirty-nine thousand five hundred barrels of flour, all of which has passed inspection as superfine flour without a single exception. I therefore pronounce the Burrs *as being as good as can possibly be made, in every particular.* They will average fifty barrels of flour per day. I consider the cast iron eyes certainly an improvement; they afford more grinding surface, and less liable to get out of order, and save the necessity of ever sinking the irons afterwards; and besides, the new cast iron eyes saves the cost of sinking the irons and balancing the runners in the first place, as would be necessary in the old way of starting Burrs. The advantage in favor of the cast iron eye I consider worth twenty-five dollars per Burr.

Signed, THOS. J. DAVIS.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1842.

We have used French Burr Mill Stones made by Egenton & Morris, for many years, and have found them in every instance of superior manufacture, and the blocks of which they are composed of unexceptionable quality.

Signed, BAYLIES & TYSON.

I have used Messrs. Egenton & Morris' French Burr Mill Stones, and have been perfectly satisfied that they are of good quality and well made, and have performed to my entire satisfaction.

Signed, J. VICKERS.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

I have purchased at different times several pairs of Burr Mill Stones, from Egenton & Morris, the quality of which has without any exception proved entirely satisfactory.

Signed, CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

This is to certify that I have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given me perfect satisfaction; and from my knowledge of the experience of the said gentlemen, and their care in the selection of the blocks, I cheerfully recommend them to others. The cast iron eyes used by these gentlemen I consider a decided improvement.

Signed, CHRISTIAN KELLAR,
Of the late firm of Kellar & Forman.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

The undersigned has been for many years using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given him satisfaction, and from the confidence he has in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, he takes pleasure in recommending them to others. He has also to state that in the past year he received four pair of six feet stones for his new mill.

Signed, HENRY WHITE.

Baltimore, April 13, 1842.

This is to certify, that during the last twenty-five years I have put in motion a great many Burr Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris' make, and as a proof of their good quality, I do not now recollect a single instance wherein they have not given satisfaction. My own opinion is they are at least equal both in make and quality to any I have seen. The cast iron eye in the runner, introduced by them, I consider a very great improvement.

Signed, WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Baltimore, April 14, 1842.

Mr. W. H. Richardson done the Mill-wright work of the Galego Mill, and Messrs. Haxall's Mill, in Richmond, Va., Mr. Thos. J. Davis' Canal Mill, in Georgetown, D. C., and many of the large flouring mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber has for fifteen or twenty years bought of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Mill Stones made of the French Burr Blocks, which have in all cases proven good and given entire satisfaction.

Signed, JACOB G. DAVIES.

Baltimore, April 1842.

This is to certify that the undersigned has been making use of Egenton & Morris' Mill Stones for the last twenty-five or six years, and he has always found them to be of a very superior quality. They make use of the iron eyes, a great improvement, saving at least twenty-five dollars per pair, and therefore can be recommended in preference to any others I have ever seen in use.

Signed, HUGH ARTHUR, *Mill-wright.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1842.

OFFICE BALTIMORE WATER COMPANY, April 16, 1842.

I have been acquainted with the firm of Egenton & Morris, Mill Stone manufacturers, for twenty years, and in that time have bought of them twelve to fifteen pair of French Burr Mill Stones, for the use of the Water Company. They were sometimes taken from the shop without any previous directions from the millers, and at other times made under the especial orders of the persons who were to attend to the grinding and general management of the mills. In all cases they have given the most entire satisfaction, and I do not now recollect an instance in which a complaint was made. The cast iron eye used by them is also an improvement, which may be recommended to all who are engaged in milling. I am not a miller, and have only to repeat the opinions of those who have used the improvement mentioned above.

Signed, W. WINCHESTER.

I have been in the business now about eight years, and in that time I have used a good many Burr Mill Stones of Egenton & Morris' manufacture, which always have given the greatest satisfaction. Persons buying Mill Stones of any description will be pleased with their selection.

Signed, JAS. MURRAY, *Mill-wright.*

Baltimore, April 21, 1842.

REFERENCE.

South Carolina.—Jas. Bivings, Esq., Spartansburg District; Wood. Beatty & Co., Yorkville; Samuel McAliley, Esq., Chester C. H.; B. F. Sadler, Esq., Lancaster C. H.; P. & R. Bryce, Columbia.

North Carolina.—Richard Yarbrough, Esq., Watkins & Farley, Milton; James T. Morehead, Esq., Greensborough; Jacob Ramseur, Esq., John Hoke, Esq., Lincolnton; Jacob Carroll, Esq., Salisbury; P. McNelty, Esq., Newbern; W. W. Elms, W. H. Neal, Charlotte; Dr. John A. Foulks, Gerringer & Cobb, Col. Daniel Clapp, Guilford county; Enoch Moore, Esq., Blakely, Col. M. R. Moore, Stokes county; Thomas Webb, Esq., Person county; Col. Wm. Hancock, Moore county; H. & J. Fogleman, M. Shoffner, Orange county; Dawson Cox, Thos. Maffitt, Randolph county; Jacob Becker, Rowan co.; R. S. Laughlin, Jno. Wagoner, Davidson county; John Bost, John Eddleman, Cabarrus county; Owen McAlier, Esq.

Alabama.—Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville.

Virginia.—R. W. Williams, Esq., Danville; Jno. T. Clark, James McCraw & Co., Mt. Laurel, Halifax county; T. & G. W. Shanks, Salem, Bottetourt county; Nelson & Stockdell, Dunn, McIlwain & Brownly, Petersburg; John Hollins, Esq., Lynchburg.

Tennessee.—Murchison & Reid.

To Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell.

Dear Sirs: Herewith you will receive copies of several testimonials which we have received from our customers relative to the quality and performance of the Burrs. We have been selling them now about 30 years. This list we might have extended to almost any length, but prudence forbids carrying it further. These gentlemen who have favored us with these testimonials are amongst the oldest and most experienced in the milling business, and of the highest standing.

We have only to state that we have been engaged in the business of importing and manufacturing French Burrs more than thirty years in this city. The members of the present firm have at different times resided at the quarries in France, for several years in succession, and when not residing there have gone regularly for the purpose of procuring the best materials.

We warrant all the French Burrs we make to give satisfaction. If on fair trial they are found not to do so, we take the Burrs at the mill and make another pair, or refund the price, at the option of the purchaser.

In order to meet the present embarrassing times we have come to the conclusion to reduce the present prices $20 in the pair, from 3 feet 6 in diameter to 5 feet inclusive.

Your ob't serv'ts,
EGENTON & MORRIS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH

(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STANZAS.

Her sufferings ended with the day,
Yet lived she at its close;
And breathed the long, long night away
In statue-like repose:

But when the sun with all its state
Illumed the Eastern skies,
She passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise!

ALDRICH.

Deeply do we sympathise with the Standard in its *misfortunate* predicament concerning Chunn's Cove and the "democratic changes" therein. One of the negroes purporting to have been won over from the error of his ways, ("Col. Smith," we believe,) the Asheville paper says, is highly indignant at the notoriety that has been thrust upon him. The last Standard desires information concerning "Solomon Morrison," such being the signature of the political historian of Chunn's Cove—whether genuine or not, nobody knows. If Solomon is a wise man he will keep dark; for the wrath of printers is terrible, when it is kindled against one who commits such a graceless imposition. We should feel in duty bound to give this same Solomon a kick ourselves, should he be made known, for his impudence towards one of the loving fraternity of "types and shadows;" albeit, we should be compelled to laugh at the rascal—he told such an unaccountable lie with such a solemn face! Every member of the craft is liable to similar imposition, you know. It is misery to have a man's "democratic changes"—such as were made in so extensive, respectable and populous a part of the Union as Chunn's Cove—all, all swept by the board at a single dash of the pen! It must make a fellow feel bad, besides looking "werry ridiculous." But our ardent brother of the Standard has been taught another lesson in the school of experience. A certain class of students, the old saw says, will learn in no other institution. The Standard "thunders up Olympus" on exceedingly small provocation. Sometimes he drives up with his cart empty, as in the case of the Pennsylvania election in 1840; and sometimes without a sufficiently careful eye to the passengers on board, as in the Chunn's Cove case. We will vouch for him, that the next time he "thunders up Olympus" with his "chariot of Democracy," he will be most particularly careful not to thunder up a drove of niggers! "Democratic changes!!" We must be indulged in our desire, occasionally to "ring the *changes*" in our brother's ear.

Greensborough Patriot.

We know of nothing except Mr. Henry's Letter, which has given the Whigs more uneasiness than this Salisbury Convention. They confidently believed that the Democratic party would nominate a President, and their chagrin and disappointment is attempted to be concealed by the utterance of ridicule and abuse.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

Why should "this Convention" give the Whigs uneasiness? Did it do any thing that would more than affect their risible faculties? The object of the Convention, it is now pretty generally understood, was to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; why did they not do it? Was it not because *they could not agree among themselves?* Some were for Cataline, some for Buchanan, some for Wright, and some for old Tecumseh; and we believe some were for humbug Tom of the West, of Chapel Hill notoriety. Why should the Whigs be "chagrined and disappointed" because the Locofocos of North Carolina, in solemn Convention assembled, *could not* agree among themselves who should be their candidate for the Presidency? Pick your flint and try it again, neighbor, perhaps you may *accidently* fall upon something more sensible the next time.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Speedy Justice.—At about nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning of last week, David Hartly Alexander, while in a state of intoxication, set fire to the barn of Mr. Horatio Gates, of Worcester, (Mass.) which consumed the barn and a yoke of valuable oxen. He was discovered near the fire the same evening—confessed the crime—was indicted by the Grand Jury the next morning—tried in the afternoon—found guilty and sentenced to three days solitary confinement, and five years' hard labor in the State prison at Charlestown—all in the space of about nineteen hours.

It is said to have been discovered in France that the great secret in producing the magnetic sleep is in the subject's elevating his eyes to an angle of forty-five degrees. It has been suggested by a friend that this is what makes people sleepy in church.

An exchange paper says a man has been arrested in Baltimore for bigamy, and adds, "he loved not wisely but *two* well."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Same Scene as before. Cousin Billy Cumberland discovered reading a Newspaper. Enter Cousin Pat.

Billy. Good morning—I hope you rested well.

Pat. Not the best in the world, but better than you did I presume.

Billy. Why do you think I rested badly?

Pat. So anxious to hear the balance of my Orange reminiscences.

Billy. What I did hear, pestered me more than what I was to hear.

Pat. How did that pester you?

Billy. Why, it is evident from what you have told, that you did not take well; and it only confirms me in what I have all along believed.

Pat. What is that?

Billy. That there is no chance for your success, unless *I elect you.*

Pat. You elect me, indeed! Since I've been among the people, I don't find you such a powerful auxiliary as you pretended you were. You are rather a clog than otherwise—I could give you divers instances.

Billy. Well, now—Give us one, will you?

Pat. I can do that readily. When I found my attack on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road votes, did our friends an injury, I left that, and commenced an assault on the vote in favor of the other Rail Road; when every body broke out in a down-right laugh in my face. And, afterwards, when I inquired what made them laugh, I was told that you were to blame for the whole scrape—that you, with the assistance of your Democratic Legislature in 1836, after it was evident that the Stockholders could not build the Road, vested $600,000 of the People's money in actual stock in that Road. You see this was not going security for that amount, but actually paying out the chink.

Billy. Well, if I and my democratic Legislature did do so, didn't you and your Internal Improvement Convention, in 1838, recommend that the last hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the same should be paid before the Stockholders complied with their terms.

Pat. Yes, I did, but you were a member of the Convention too, and voted for it.

Billy. I know that; but it was then a *Democratic* measure, for Saunders and Strange, and all the leading Democrats, were then in favor of it.

Pat. But why is it not a Democratic measure now?

Billy. There is reason enough for it, because it is now unpopular. Nothing is democratic that is not popular. That moment a measure becomes unpopular, it is a Whig measure, and so continues until it becomes popular again, when it is again Democratic.

Pat. Why you had as well call our principles *lunatic* principles, subject to the fulls and changes of the orb of popularity. I thought *principles* were *immutable.*

Billy. So they are while popular, but no longer. The Federalists committed the *'primal sin'* against the Constitution by the establishment of the first United States Bank. The Republicans committed the *secondal* sin against it, by doing the same thing. And now, we Democrats, a rare compound of odds and ends, of Federalism, Republicanism, and all other *isms*—a perfect Salmagundi of politics—we commit the *tertial* sin by declaring every thing unconstitutional, unless it is popular. And that is the true doctrine. Ours is a government of opinion, and popular opinion is the Constitution and is immutable as long as that opinion is immutable, but changes with it. The immutability consists in *always* going the way popular opinion goes.

Pat. What a rope of sand you make us live under!

Billy. It's the right sort of a rope—it never hangs a Demagogue *alias* a Patriot, and always affords the means of throwing dust in the people's eyes.

Pat. I like your notions—they seem to make some of what might be deemed a body's inconsistencies, consistent; but we are getting off the track. The excuse of the last Legislature for lending its credit to this Road for $300,000, was, because it owned already $600,000 of its stock, and to save that, it was necessary to help the Road, and they say, that you helped to get the bill through—How's that?

Billy. I don't think the stock ought to be lost, and if it was in danger, it was right to aid.

Pat. So I think; but how is this to be reconciled to Democracy.

Billy. Don't try to reconcile it by any means; pour it into Whiggery, for aiding the Road—damn them for doing right as well as for doing wrong—all answers our purpose. One-half of our "liege subjects" are such geese, they don't know the difference between right and wrong, and the other half are interested in keeping them in ignorance, a thing not hard to do, as we *leaders* take the labor of thinking for them upon ourselves.

Pat. Well, they say the Company passed an order to ride you on the Road gratis, in consideration of your services in getting the people's money for it. Is that so?

Billy. I never examined their Journals.

Pat. But you know, whether you pay when you travel on that Road.

Billy. Certainly, I do.

Pat. Well, what do you pay for?

Billy. Why, I pay for ri—ah! for ri—hem! for my breakfast and dinner.

Pat. A plague with your breakfast and dinner! Do they charge you for riding I say!

Billy. I never examined my accounts to see if they charged.

Pat. You understand me well enough. Did you ever pay any thing for riding there!

Billy. Is that any reason I never should? Look here! You need'nt trouble yourself to *renovate my dolorem*, but tell us about your own—finish your Hillsborough narrative.

Pat. Well, I found I got along so badly with the Rail Roads, and hurt *our* party rather worse than the others, I thought it best to drop them and take up the Banks. Here, I confess I had some twinges, to which I am not accustomed. To assail those old friends, to whom I am indebted for much the larger portion of my worldly substance was a task so painful, so full of ingratitude, that I could scarcely conceal my emotions. I sat down on the table, and talked to the crowd as if I was in some pain; but remembering the watchword—"Rule or Ruin"—and fired with the bold thought of ruling over near a million of People, ambition mounted the Car and drove Jehu-like, regardless of friends or foes, crushing them indiscriminately, to arrive at the desired goal.

Billy. That was done *a-la-mode-de* Napoleon.

Pat. I had *him* in my eye, when I turned my battery on the Banks. After blazing away upon them awhile, some fellow cried out,—"Ain't you a Stockholder!' This rather disconcerted me; but collecting myself, I told him yes, I had a little stock, taken in payment of a bad debt—that I had swapped away all I could for Rail Road Bonds, and that I could not get rid of the balance on any terms, though very anxious to do so—that I would trust any body for a long time—but that I was tied to the dog's tail, and could not get loose. "So *you* want to get loose, and tie somebody else to the dog's tail, do you?" cried a fellow from the crowd.

Billy. I don't think that the dog's tail was *a-la-mode-de* Napoleon.

Pat. I then thought I would try my hand on Nat King. I belabored the Literary Board soundly for making his securities *Billy Barbee* and *Lem. Morgan* pay his debt to them, and as old *Morgan* had to sell some of his negroes at Covit, to pay his share, I was sure I should save him. But what do you think?—The old coon raised his tall form above the crowd, and he seemed to me ten feet high, and says he—"Look here Mister, Lemmy Morgan went Natty King's security of his own accord, free-will and consent, and he is able and willing to pay that debt—don't trouble yourself about Lemmy Morgan, he don't ask, nor need your sympathy."

Billy. You might have sworn he was a Whig from that sentiment—no repudiation there.

Pat. In olden times, when men used to work for their living, and felt bound to pay their debts, this sentiment might have been expected; but in the present advanced stage of civilization I little expected to meet such a rebuff as this. Some of the Whigs said, that the uttering of such a sentiment ought to immortalize a man.

Billy. It ought to immortalize him for a fool. I should like to know what the world would come to, if every body could pay their debts. If it had not been for this silly Whig notion of honesty, our State could have been three millions better off than it is; if they had followed your advice, and borrowed that amount from "British Bankers," and now *repudiate.* You see that is getting to be quite reputable doctrine and it is the true Loco Foco faith. In this way, we can swindle them out of the millions, they have swindled us out of, by taxing us enormously, while we scarcely tax them at all; and, all the time, they preach up "Free Trade, and Sailor's Rights."

Pat. Yes, and they will submit to it rather than make a fuss, if we will keep the Tariff down. They can afford to lose millions every year, if we will let them suck us as they have done for some years past. But we are getting nearly exhausted. How much longer do you think we can stand this depleting operation?

Billy. If the present course of policy don't bring us into power shortly, I am for a change forthwith. I shall go then for the good of the country, and no longer for our party. Well, but what did you say about Old Santee-Ann?

Pat. Oh! I oiled, and sopped, and slicked up the old fellow; so much so, that I am sure he had to tell who he was, when he went home. I called him my file-leader, told'em if they wanted to know my principles to go to Gen. Alli-on, the old democratic bell-wether, who could tell'em who and what I was; and may be, it did'nt tickle him. The tobacco disappeared with a rapidity that would have put a tobacco-worm to the blush; but confound that Santee-Ann it appeared to me I could not keep the word in. When I went to speak about him, it was always on the tip of my tongue.

Billy. It was a good thing, you did'nt let it out—you and he would have been two people, if you had. How did the people seem to take it?

Pat. I thought I could see them looking over their shoulders at the old man, as much as to say—"Mind how you learn him to take a leaf out of the book—now, we shall have that Petition brought to light which Mangum told us about."

Billy. How do you think he can make your Internal Improvement notions go down in Orange!

Pat. I don't know—he is to wheedle, and palaver and cajole, and tell'em they are my *private* and not my *public* opinions and when he can't do any better he is to take a Loco Foco pestle, and ram them down the throats of Democracy, *sculus lolus.*

Billy. Well, what else took place?

Pat. A Waggoner came along over that *locks* street, and his horses balked, and the crowd all laughed at the fun, and at the fellow trying to get away without being seen. I hallow'd out to them, and told them to attend to me—that, that was always the way with them Whigs—like the waggoner's horses, they would always baulk when there was any work to do. Some of our folks thought that was powerful witty and roared. The waggoner got away though, and some body was good enough to tell him what I said. I don't like his reply—it reminded me of an interview *you* had once with one of these fellows.

Billy. What was it?

Pat. "Darn that fellow," said he, "that's what a man gets for being civil to a gentleman. I used the people all listening, and I used a gentleman speaking, and I did'nt want to interrupt 'em, so I got along by making as little noise as I could over that rough pavement; my horses' shoulders were sore, and as I didn't whoop and holloa, and crack my whip at the critters, it hurt 'em so, they stopped. But I got away as quietly as I could without interrupting the gentleman, and was sorry I drawed any attention; but, if the gentleman comes about me making fun, I'll shew him how to make baulky horses pull. I taps 'em two or three times between the ears, with the butt of my whip, and brings 'em to their knees, and when they rises, if you want to see traces fly, then git away. I always tries to be civil to every body, but darn my old flannel shirt and moccasins to boot, if any gentleman cracks his jokes upon me, unless it is in the way of civility, if I don't crack my Whip upon him; and, I guess, I can stand it as long as he can. My old leader, Bail, "deaf as he is, can hardly tell it from thunder when my mettle's up."

Billy. I expect the dirty scamp's whip would be as dangerous as a Chain-shot—cut a man in two.

Pat. Worse, for you could see it coming—[Enter Valet-de-Chambre.]

Valet. Breakfast ready, Sir.

Billy. Very well—come Cousin Pat, walk in.

Exeunt Omnes.

What has become of the Locofoco Address, which was adopted in the late Convention without being read? Three weeks have now elapsed since the Convention, and we have neither seen nor heard any thing of it or the resolutions which were then passed. Who knows but there has been a split in the "Revise Committee, with power of correction!" If the thing should so turn out, will the Locofocos get up another *four thousand* Convention to set matters to rights? If they should, we suggest they hold it at "*Chunn's Cove,*" near Asheville. By so doing they may avail themselves of the valuable services of some of Mr. Henry's *proselytes* in that region whose *new zeal* in the cause of Democracy may be of vast importance to them towards healing the dissension.—*Salis. Watchman.*

Heaping Measure.—A would-be poet at the North recently sent a jumbled-up mess of nonsense to an editor which was headed "Poetry." The two first lines, one of which is *twenty-nine feet long*, we give:

Tread lightly, stranger, o'er this hallow'd dust.
At some future period there is every probability that
if you don't mend your ways, lay like me you
must!

"This is bad measure," said the editor.

"Bad measure!" said the rhymster; "Why man, you are mistaken. It's very good measure—in fact, it is more than is required!"—*Piscayune.*

The Rev. Mr. Choules, in an address on agricultural subjects, says: "I wish that we could create a general passion for gardening and horticulture. We want more beauty about our houses—more to attach us to our homes. The scenes of our childhood are the memories of our future years. Let our dwellings be beautified with plants and flowers. Flowers are, in the language of a late cultivator, "the playthings of childhood and the ornaments of the grave: they raise smiling looks to man and grateful ones to God."

"It's a poor *rule* that won't work both ways" as the scholar said when he sent it back at his master's head.

"Much remains unsung," as the tom-cat remarked to the brick-bat, when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

MR. JEFFERSON'S TARIFF VIEWS.

That Mr. Jefferson was, in 1785, a thorough-going advocate of the Free Trade doctrines, no one will deny; but that his opinions underwent a great and salutary change previous to his death, cannot be denied.—We have on several occasions published extracts from his messages indicative of this change, but the following extract of a letter to Benjamin Austin, written in 1816, and published in Niles' Register, is so conclusive that we cannot refrain from publishing it:—

"Compare the present state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we then did not believe, that there exists both prodigacy and power to exclude us from interchange with other nations—*that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves.* We must now place the *manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist.* The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry is now, *shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of another nation?* He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a *dependence on that nation,* or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. *I am proud to say that I am not one of them.* Experience has taught me that *manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort*—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, *without regard to any difference of price,* it will be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that *weapon of distress* from the hand which has so long wantonly violated it."

Again, in 1817, in a letter to Wm. Simpson, Esq., also published in Niles' Register, Mr. Jefferson has the following:

"I have read with great satisfaction the eloquent pamphlet you were so kind as to send me, and sympathise with every line of it. I was once a doubter whether the labor of the cultivator, aided by the creative power of the earth itself, could not produce more than that of the manufacturer alone and unassisted by the dead subject on which he acted; in other words whether the more we could bring into action of the energies of our boundless territory in addition to the labor of our citizens, the more would be our gain. But the invention of the later times, by labor saving machines, do now as much for the manufacturer as the earth for the cultivator. Experience too has proved *that mine was but half the question* the other half is whether *dollars and cents* are to be weighed in the scale against real *independence.* the question is then solved, at least so far as respects our own wants.

"*I much fear the effects on our infant establishments of the policy avowed by Mr. Brougham and quoted in the pamphlet—Individual British merchants may lose by the late immense importations, but British commerce and manufacturers in the end will gain by beating down the competition of ours in our own markets.*"

The brawlers who quote Mr. Jefferson as authority in favor of Free Trade, are either so stupid as to know nothing of these letters, or else they are knaves and knowingly conceal the avowed changes of opinion Mr. Jefferson's mind underwent on the subject. Which is it?

Retrenchment and Reform!—In despite of all opposing influences, the Whigs are endeavoring to redeem their pledges to retrench the expenditures of the government, and to reform the abuses which have grown out of its mail-administration. The bill reported by the committee of public expenditures proposes to reduce the salaries of all officers appointed since 1825, 20 per cent. and a reduction of 25 per cent. is recommended on the mileage of members of Congress, also a reduction of 25 per cent. on all the expenses of the Judiciary except the salaries of the Judges. It also reduces the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy 20 per cent. and cuts off from them, as well as from all civil officers, every thing in the shape of *extra* allowances, heretofore constituting a formidable drain on the treasury, and a prolific source of abuse and corruption. The bill is accompanied by a report, which exposes and comments with much severity upon the amounts heretofore charged in this way. As a specimen take the following extract, relative to the overcharges of Capt. Talcot, who was in charge of the operations of the Engineer Department, for causing a greater depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river:

"The amount charged by Captain Talcot, for his services from the 18th of April, 1837, to the 30th of April, 1839, exceeds the sum of $17,600! The amount allowed him is $6,894. The excess, near $11,000 has been retained in his hands, and the government is now compelled to resort to an action at law for the purpose of recovering the money. The following is a list of some of the items which were rejected by the Department:—1 penknife, $1; Damask napkins, table cloths, &c., $106; 2 dinner sets of china, $108; pickles $31 50; tongues, $21; maccaroni, $11, vermacilla, $21 50; 6 bottles champaign brandy, $2 75, 66 dozen of eggs, $33 91; 12 boxes raisins, $141; 11 bushels dried peaches, $36—with ample supplies of walnut and mushroom catsup, pepper sauce, sage, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and other spices."

Our working men of every description, will see, from this slight specimen, that *Uncle Sam's* boys have been living in clover—but *they* paid for it, while many of them have been glad to get plain bread and meat! The committee, in reference to these cases, say, with great propriety and force, that "they would not censure the purchase, at the public expense, of the necessary and proper provisions, but they believe the foregoing, to be unnecessary and extravagant. They are but the food of the epicure, and should not be allowed at the public expense. The soldier of the army, who fights the battles of his country, is denied any such luxuries. The honest farmer of the country cannot indalge in such, because the wants of his family forbid it, and the committee do not believe he should be taxed to support them in others."

With these facts before the people, no one will deny that Retrenchment and Reform were needed.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The United States Bank for sale.—Sheriff Morris, of Philadelphia, advertises that the splendid building of the U. States Bank, and the lot upon which it stands, will be sold at auction on the 2d of July.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal Church in this country is prosperous in the highest degree. There are now 20 Bishops, 1,200 clergymen, 1,000 churches, and over 600,000 members. It is a singular fact, that the first Episcopal minister ordained in this country still survives. He was in New York the other day, and, according to the Journal of Commerce, is ninety-one years of age.

SCENE IN THE SENATE BETWEEN TWO LOCOS.

Mr. McRoberts. "Does the Senator from Connecticut say that I have uttered slanders in reference to Mr. Silas Dean!"

Mr. Smith. "What the Senator from Illinois asserted in reference to Silas Dean is slanderous."

Mr. McRoberts. "It is *false!*"

Mr. Smith. "You are a sick man."

Mr. McRoberts. "I am well enough for you."

Matters were becoming serious. Mr. Smith cast a fiery glance towards a large stick of red sealing wax, which he seemed disposed to use as a weapon of defence, and Mr. Roberts stretched his hand nervously towards the sand-box on his desk.

A climax seemed inevitable—when, with all the majesty of superior wisdom, up rose the Senator from Missouri—the sage Nestor, Thomas Benton—with honeyed accents he poured oil on the troubled waters, and "reproving both, bade both be still."

His peaceful mediation was followed up by the interference of Senator King, and calm and quiet was restored.

Is not this "a very pretty fight as it stands!"

Cor. of N. Y. Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Business in Congress.—Yesterday was a day of unusual interest at the Capitol. The temporary or provisional Tariff Bill for continuing the existing tariff until the 1st day of August, with a proviso against its interference with the operation of the act for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of thirteen votes, in one of the fullest Houses of the session, two hundred and nineteen members having voted on the question. This decision is considered important, as indicating, beyond reasonable doubt, the disposition of the House of Representatives to pass at this session a bill for establishing such a permanent tariff as the necessities and wishes of the country unite in demanding.—*National Intelligencer.*

The late publication of Mr. Ewing has caused a considerable twisting and turning among the Tylerites. The Madisonian, after promising to demolish the "retired Cabinet," and intimating that the Captain would appear in person—which it now announces to be a mistake or misapprehension—is floundering through columns, endeavoring to make argument, in a matter of veracity, substitute facts. Mr. Stone, of the New York Commercial, who is a Tyler man, on the Webster interest—comes to the aid of his metropolitan compeer, and very complacently avows his utter ignorance of what good can come from re-exposing the Executive incumbent. It does indeed look like a work of supererogation—but the Captain having indiscreetly ventured a general denial of Mr. Ewing's first statement, it was not amiss, by proof in detail, to *clinch* the nail. This has been done, and the Captain is a fit case for lavender.

Mr. Stone, on Mr. Webster's account, takes exception to the following paragraph in Mr. Ewing's late letter:

"We [the retiring members of the late Cabinet] valued our stations because they were *honorable;* we resigned them when we could no longer retain them without *dishonor.*"

Mr. Stone, no doubt, is near the mark, in apprehending, that Mr. Ewing did design "to impute dishonourable motives to the Secretary of State for remaining at his post." That imputation has been freely indulged by a great many others besides Mr. Ewing, and what is more, it is very generally credited by men of all parties. After pocketing the very gross insult, which Tyler put upon him, by disclaiming his authority to negotiate the Bank Bills—the public become strongly persuaded, that he was very little better than his weak and corrupt employer. Having since given his sanction, by retaining office—to Tyler's abandonment of Whig principles and measures, and denunciation of the Whig party—it is but too manifest, that he is no more sensitive on the score of public than private principle.

We regret the downfall of this certainly great man. We had in a measure overcome the repugnance to him, in which we were reared, on account of his ultra Federalism and reputed connexion with the Hartford Convention, and began to take pride and pleasure in commending him, after hearing him preach sound Republican doctrines "beneath an October sun." But his conversion was not thorough—and he is now past praying for!—*Richmond Whig.*

We are very sorry to find ex-Senator Hubbard, now Governor of the State of New Hampshire, in his maiden Message to the Legislature of his State, not only embodying all the most odious doctrines of the Destructives, but compromitting his character beyond redemption by the utterance of the following tissue of misrepresentation and disingenuousness concerning the affairs of the General Government:

National Intelligencer.

"At the close of the last Administration our means were abundantly sufficient to meet our liabilities, with a temporary debt which the accruing revenues would readily have extinguished; with our expenditures so reduced and so reducing that our annual charge would have been balanced by our annual income; with a character untarnished; with a credit at home and abroad unsuspected; and when in a single year, under a new Administration, a debt of more than twenty millions has been fastened upon the country, and our annual expenditures have been greatly increased."

The following excellent remarks are copied from the Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle of Saturday last:

"*Repudiation.*—This odious and dishonest doctrine, which has been maintained and put in practice in some of our State Legislatures, has had the effect of destroying all confidence in American stocks, both at home and abroad, and bringing a stain upon the American name that cannot easily be blotted out. This doctrine is based upon dishonesty. It proposes to relieve the States from obligations which they themselves through their agents have entered into, because the money for which those obligations were given was expended with improvidence and profligacy. Such a doctrine among individuals would subject a person maintaining it to the scorn and contempt of every enlightened and honest mind. And is it not as odious when practised by whole communities and States? Can a public agent of the State, having the credit and honor of the State in his keeping, be justified in a course which would subject individuals to the imputation of fraud and dishonesty? We cannot for a moment believe that this doctrine will find favor with the People of the States. Maryland, we know, will repudiate it. Although her sons may be oppressed with taxes that hang heavily upon them, although many have to pay for a policy which they always believed disastrous, and opposed, yet they will not consent to purchase a relief from pecuniary burdens by heaping foul dishonor and infamy upon themselves."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

An interesting account of the Commencement Exercises at Chapel Hill, for which we were indebted to an intelligent Correspondent (not having had the good fortune to be present on the occasion,) was presented to our readers in the Register of the 7th inst. We have since had an opportunity to examine the Report of the Visiting Committee and the Faculty, to the Board of Trustees, on the annual Examination, and have gleaned from it some particulars, the publication of which will, we trust, serve in some degree to promote the cause of good morals and sound learning.

The Report on the Scholarship and Deportment of the Graduating Class, has, evidently, been prepared with much care, and affords all the information with respect to each member of the Class, that could reasonably be expected or desired in a document of this kind. We have no room for the various Tables embraced in the Report, but the following extracts will afford a satisfactory idea of its character:

"The subjoined Table, No. 1, shews the distinctions which have been awarded at each of the eight Examinations that have occurred during the Collegiate course. Table No. 2, the grade of Scholarship maintained by each member of the class, in each department of the Institution, at the close of the Senior year. And Table No. 3, the number of times that each individual has, from any and all causes whatever, been absent from Prayers, Divine Worship and Recitation, during each of the four years constituting the complete Collegiate term. The first column of the latter Table exhibits the number of times that any member of the class was recorded on the Merit Roll, during the Senior year, for indecorous deportment at any of the public exercises of the Institution."

"A careful examination of these Tabular Statements, and a comparison of the opinions formed by the Faculty, individually, and submitted to the President in writing, before the Tables were prepared, were believed to indicate with sufficient precision the most prominent features of the Report with respect both to Scholarship and deportment."

I. SCHOLARSHIP.

"The first distinction was assigned to Messrs. W. A. Bell, F. T. Bryan, T. J. Morrisey, and N. H. Quince; the second, to Messrs. W. H. Haigh, W. F. Lewis, W. F. Martin, W. S. Mullins, A. W. Spaight, and J. J. Summerell."

II. DEPORTMENT.

The Class consists of Twenty-nine regular members. Of these, "Six, viz: Messrs. R. J. Ashe, R. Barringer, S. S. Green, W. H. Harris, W. F. Martin and W. S. Mullins, were absent neither from Prayers, Divine Worship nor Recitation, during the Scholastic year. Three, viz: Messrs. D. Coleman, C. P. Hartwell and W. P. McBee were not absent except on account of severe indisposition. *Mr. S. S. Green is the only one who was never absent from any College exercise during the whole term of four years.*"

"Six members were not recorded on the Merit Roll, for any act of indecorum during the Senior year, viz: Messrs. R. Barringer, W. F. Martin, J. L. Pickens, N. H. Quince, G. W. Ruffin and R. W. Tomlinson. Two, Messrs. T. J. Morrisey and J. B. Smith, were recorded but once; and the entire course of both has been characterized by punctuality and propriety in the discharge of their duties."

"The Class, during the whole period of its connexion with the Institution, has maintained an extraordinarily high reputation for punctuality in attendance upon all the public exercises of the University, and yet there are various individuals who will not be able, in after life, to recur to these Tables without emotions both of surprise and regret."

The Report, with respect to the three lower Classes, is less minute in details than the preceding, but is, nevertheless, more than usually full and comprehensive. A mere glance at its most important and interesting feature, the general and comparative deportment of the Classes, must suffice for the present:

JUNIOR CLASS.

Of the thirty-two regular members, one, Mr. M. A. King, was absent neither from Prayers, Church nor Recitation during the Scholastic year. Mr. T. L. Johnston was absent once from recitation, and from no other duty during the same period. Mr. W. H. Sanders was absent from no duty during the Session. Messrs. J. M. Boyd, A. G. Brown, R. T. Jones, J. W. Lancaster and B. Y. McNairy were absent in no instance during the year, when it was their duty to be present. The next most punctual were Mr. J. P. Irwin, and Mr. R. P. Dick.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Of forty-one Sophomores in regular standing, four, viz: J. M. Graham, J. Horner, J. S. Johnston and M. R. Smith were absent from no Collegiate duty during the year. The next most punctual were Messrs. W. H. Hinton, H. C. Graham, A. G. Foster, R. T. Fuller, J. Ballantant, W. A. Blount, J. H. Bryan, jr. P. Beansaville, R. A. Sanders, W. L. Steele, E. L. Whitaker, and E. C. Yellowly.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Six, of the thirty-eight members of this Class, have been absent from no Collegiate duty since their connection with the Institution, viz: Messrs. J. J. Batchelor, J. S. Green, J. J. Herring, W. L. Johnston, F. D. Lente, and A. D. Moore. Mr. T. J. Sumner, once from Recitation; Mr. A. B. Hawkins, once; Mr. J. P. Smith and Mr. G. V. Strong, twice, and Mr. S. W. Cockrell, three times from Prayers, and three times from Recitation. Messrs. T. F. Davis and E. Dromgoole were recorded for no voluntary absence during the same period.

COMPARATIVE MERIT.

"During the first Session, the relative punctuality of the Classes in the discharge of their Collegiate duties was as follows: 1st Senior, 2d Freshman, 3d Junior, 4th Sophomore. During the second Session, 1st Freshman, 2d Senior, 3d Sophomore and 4th Junior."

We have seen a number of persons who were present at the late *Commencement*, and from the very gratifying manner in which they express themselves, there is no doubt, not only that all the Exercises were ably sustained, but that the whole Institution is under admirable management. The village, itself, is rapidly improving, and the refined Society which is now collected there, removes a serious objection formerly urged against the Institution. On the whole, Chapel Hill now presents as many attractions to the Student, and as certain a prospect of a thorough Education, as is any where to be met with.

Connecticut Legislation.—The bill we mentioned recently, repealing the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven, (provided the bank fails to pay the demand of the bank commissioners until the 15th of July next) has passed the House by a vote of 107 to 58—it had previously passed the Senate 14 to 7.

The New Haven Palladium suggests a public meeting of the citizens, to deliberate upon the gross abuse of power in this case.

Locofocoism is carrying matters with a high hand in this State. They have just repealed the Registry Law, and at the same time have disfranchised all students in literary institutions.

They have also elected, as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Roger M. Sherman, an obscure lawyer, who never had in his life a case in the court in which he is called to the bench.—*Express.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Vincennes, the flag ship of the expedition, arrived at New York a few days ago, after an absence of three years and nine months, having accomplished fully her mission, as the following report will show.

The Squadron sailed from the United States on the 18th of August, 1838. The different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles.

A large number of ports, harbors, islands, reefs, and shoals have been visited and examined or surveyed.

The positions assigned on the charts to several vigias, reefs, shoals, and islands have been carefully looked for, run over, and found to have no existence in or near the places assigned them.

Several of the principal groups and islands in the Pacific Ocean have been visited, examined, and surveyed; a friendly intercourse and protective commercial regulations established with the chiefs and natives; aggressions on our citizens and commerce redressed, and a justly merited punishment meted out in some flagrant cases of unprovoked and cold-blooded murder.

The discoveries in the Antarctic ocean (Antarctic continent—observations for fixing the Southern magnetic pole, &c.) *preceded* those of the French and English expeditions.

The report which has been in circulation of Capt. Ross having run over some portion of the land discovered by this Expedition is unfounded. No land to the *eastward* of 160 degrees of east longitude was discovered, seen, or claimed by the American Expedition, as appears by Captain Wilkes's report to the Navy Department, published in 1840, after the return of the squadron to New Zealand. If this statement originated with Captain Ross, based upon the particular chart of the Antarctic ice, and discoveries of land, with the full explanatory letter which was furnished him by Capt. Wilkes (previous to Capt. R.'s antarctic cruise,) he (Capt. R.) must have taken *that portion* of land reported to have been seen by *Bellamy* in 1839, which was represented on it as being in 163 degrees to 165 degrees east longitude or thereabouts, and which the American Expedition had never seen or heard of until its return to Sydney, N. S. W. after their discoveries in the Antarctic ocean.

Captain Ross, according to his report, has never passed over, or gone so far west as 163 degrees east in *latitude* 67 degrees south, consequently he could not have seen the land discovered and claimed by the American Expedition, but seems to have run over the position where land is reported to have been seen by his own countryman, Bellamy.

The Expedition, during its absence, have also examined and surveyed a large portion of the Oregon Territory, a part of Upper California, including the Columbia and Sacramento rivers, with their various tributaries. Several exploring parties from the Squadron have explored, examined, and fixed those portions of the Oregon Territory least known. A map of the Territory, embracing its rivers, sounds, harbors, coasts, forts, &c. has been prepared, which will furnish the Government with a mass of valuable information relative to our possessions on the Northwest coast and the whole of Oregon.

Experiments were made with the pendulum on "Mouna Loa," on the island of *Hawaii*, one of the Sandwich islands, at a height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Topographical surveys and views were made of some of its active and most extensive craters.

Experiments have been made with the pendulum, magnetic apparatus, and various other instruments, on all occasions; the temperature of the ocean, at various depths, ascertained in the different seas traversed; and full meteorological and other observations kept up during the cruise.

Charts of all the surveys have been made, with views and sketches of headlands, towns or villages, &c., with descriptions of all that appertains to the localities, productions, language, customs, and manners.

At some of the islands this duty has been attended with much labor, exposure, and risk of life; the treacherous character of the natives rendering it absolutely necessary that the officers and men should be armed while on duty, and at all times prepared against their murderous attacks. On several occasions boats have been absent from the different vessels of the Squadron on surveying duty, (the greater portion of which has been performed in boats,) among islands, reefs, &c. for a period of ten, twenty, and thirty days at one time; on one of these occasions two of the officers were killed at the Feejee group while defending their boats's crew from an attack by the natives.

The scientific gentlemen have been actively engaged in their various departments, and subject to all the exposures incident to researches among dangerous and hostile savages. Mr. Hale, the Philologist of the Expedition, was left at the Columbia river for the purpose of prosecuting his labors among the different tribes of the Oregon Territory, and may be expected home overland early in August.

Several islands not laid down in the charts have been discovered on one of which the natives offered worship, evidently believing that their visiters had come from the Sun.

The Sooloo sea has also been examined, several islands found to have been erroneously laid down upon the charts, and others not laid down at all. Protective commercial regulations established with the Sultan of Sooloo, and a correct chart made of a feasible and short route for passing through these seas towards China, against the northeast monsoon.

The tender, Flying Fish, which had accompanied the squadron during the whole cruise until reaching Singapore, was so much used up by hard service that it was deemed imprudent to hazard the lives of men and officers in her for a passage around the Cape at that season without considerable delay for thorough and extensive repairs. She was, therefore, disposed of at that port, under the direction of the American consul.

About eighty distressed American seamen have been received and shipped on board the vessels of the squadron at the different ports and islands of the Pacific ocean—several of them brought to the United States in the Vincennes; the remainder are on board the brigs Porpoise and Oregon, now on their way home, and may be expected early in July. These two vessels left St. Helena a week before the Vincennes called there for Rio Janerio and home; all well.

Six of the crew of the brig Ucor, of Mystic, Connecticut, wrecked at Prince Edward's Island are also on board the Vincennes.

Although the officers and crew of the Expedition have been exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without a precedent. But one officer (Mr. Vanderford, master's mate, who died on the passage home) and only eight of the men have died from disease.

The officers, scientific gentlemen, and men have been constantly employed, as will appear by the labor performed and the results of the cruise.

In addition to the large collections already received from the Expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs, &c. collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Phillipines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN HAYTI.

PORTO PLATA, May 20, 1842.

On the 7th day of May the island of Hayti was visited with an earthquake, which in its destructive effects has proved itself to be the severest which we have ever had on record. The weather had been for many days past excessively hot and sultry—the temperature varying from 92 to 95 degrees in the shade, and 110 degrees when exposed to the solar rays. The winds were hot, parching, and unrefreshing, and the drought had been for some time past prevailing. In the afternoon of that day, at about half-past five o'clock, I was standing on the square which is situated in an elevated part of this town. The sky was uncommonly serene, and the descending sun promised to be bright and glorious in its setting—just then, casting my eyes towards Mount Isabella, which overlooks the town, I perceived a dark vapor ascending and enveloping its base and sides—a rolling rumbling sound immediately succeeded, and instantaneously came a shock which nearly dashed me to the ground. The level of the square appeared undulating like the waves of the sea—a faint and sickly sensation came over me, and dizziness and difficulty of breathing. The houses rocked to and fro like vessels in a storm. The ground was rent in various parts. Many persons were thrown down by the force of the concussion, others were reeling as in a state of drunkenness. Every moment we expected the earth to open and engulph us. A second shock followed, yet stronger than the former, accompanied by the same appearances, effects, and terrors. The church, a strong and massive building, seemed tottering to its fall, the bricks flew from the solid masonry as if from projectiles; wide fissures appeared in the walls and arches, and the whole would have been levelled but for the uncommon strength of the outside buttresses and the lowness of the building. It was affecting to hear the terrific cries and lamentations of the women and children, and instructive to contemplate, even then, their lowly prostration to the Divinity, imploring his mercy, aid, and succor in their distresses. The second shock must have lasted about sixty seconds. Fortunately for us, our town is almost entirely constructed of wood, which alone accounts for its preservation. The stone buildings suffered materially, and some of the finest were entirely destroyed. From the 7th up to the present date, we have been in a continued state of alarm—upwards of forty shocks having taken place during that interval, some more or less severe. Processions and prayers are continually on foot, to avert, if possible, the Divine displeasure. The men wear serious and solemn looks; the women, when not in the processions, are sitting at the doors of their houses, either in tears or with books of prayer. Business is not even thought of, such is our state of agitation.

The fine town of Santiago, about sixty miles distant in the interior, and the centre of our agricultural commerce in this part, has been entirely destroyed; the population consisting of about 6,000 souls, of which 500 are buried in the ruins. Further in the interior the towns of Vega and St. Osero have met with similar fates. The city of Cape Haytien, the deposite of all the agricultural products of its fine plain, the capital of the northern part of the island, the first city in Hayti for the beauty and solidity of its buildings, and the second only in size and importance, has met with utter destruction, and is one immense mass of crumbling ruin. It is stated that the number who have been crushed to death, and who have otherwise fallen victims there to this calamity, amount to 7,000 souls. A gentleman who left immediately after the disaster informed me that so sudden had been the catastrophe that hardly three seconds were allowed the inhabitants to escape from the houses. Thousands were buried alive, and no relief at hand. Cries of agony and shrieks would now and then proceed from the buildings, and break the solemn stillness of the night. Many dead and putrified bodies were lying in the streets, and nobody to remove them. The air was tainted with the infection, and a pest seemed quietly settling over the city.

May 21.—Since writing the foregoing further intelligence has reached us from the Cape, which has materially added to the horrors of its former situation. The city being a depot for all the articles imported for the supplies of the interior, an immense quantity of merchandise was generally kept on hand for that purpose. At the period of its dreadful visitation the supplies were abundant, and the stores crowded with goods. Will it be believed that the cupidity and depravity of human nature should so far overcome the terror inspired by the awfulness of the catastrophe as to permit men to indulge and riot in a systematic and organized pillage? This is, however, most fearfully true. Hundreds of individuals, pouring in from the country, commenced unturning the crumbling ruins, and, drawing forth from thence all the merchandise and valuables of whatever kind they could lay hold of, despatched the same to their different hiding places. Opposition was for some time useless, and a summary execution was necessarily resorted to by the authorities to strike a salutary terror. Many of the marauders were shot; and now, to crown the whole with the extremity of horror, a slow fire, which had arisen and had been gradually creeping onwards from the time of the catastrophe, spread at once into a general conflagration, consuming what had escaped the former calamity and the sacrilegious hands of pillage.

The survivors, now in a state of almost positive nudity and starvation, were thus deprived of their remaining hopes, and misery and utter destitution stared them openly in the face. Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor, with the trifling effects which an agonizing haste suffered them to lay hold of, together with as many of the maimed and wounded as were thus favored by their good fortune. As far as we have been able to learn, the city of Santo Domingo has fortunately sustained no damage whatever; neither has Port au Prince met with any injury to speak of, according to our last accounts. The conduct of the inhabitants of Porto Plata displayed a noble instance of generous and sympathetic feeling—alike honorable to their hearts as it was meritorious from its utility. An association was formed of its principal inhabitants and a board of relief established for the conveyance of succor to the distressed, both in Cape Haytien and in Santiago. Provisions were contributed by each for this purpose, according to his means, and a depot was fixed to distribute the same as the exigencies of the case might require, and to those arriving here in a destitute state, many have been thus relieved from the horrors of famine, which would have been the climax to their previous misfortunes and misery. The other towns and villages besides our own and those enumerated above, which have most seriously suffered (some of which are entirely demolished) are Porto Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Mole St. Nichols, St. Louis du Nord, Font Dauphin, Limbeport, Margot, Borgne, La Grande Riviere, Laxavon, and Altamira, which together with Porto Plata, Cape Haytien, Santiago, St. Osero, and La Vega, before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and villages, with the loss of lives in nearly all. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the severity of the blow which will be given to commercial interests in general, through all their channels and ramifications. Many years will be required to restore matters to their former footing. It will be equally difficult to conjecture at what period the signs of ravages will be removed and the towns and cities regain and approach their former condition. We wait with extreme anxiety to hear the fate of our sister islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. We must conclude that they have each and severally been visited with the same calamity, though perhaps not to the same extent and damage. The direction taken by the earthquake, which proved the most severe in its effects, was along the northern and northeastern part; as the other parts of our island have experienced the shock, though only in a partial and limited degree.

SIDNY CROSS, Porto Plata.
GEORGE POTTS,
No. 21 Lispenard street, New York.
F. CARUANA.

P. S. During the earthquake at Santiago, the inhabitants rushed into the Roman Catholic Church to implore mercy from the most high God and filled it to overflowing, and when it fell rivers of blood were seen to pour through the ruins proceeding from the bodies of the poor unfortunate souls crushed within.

GEORGE POTTS.
F. CARUANA.

N. E. Boundary.—The commissioners from Maine, Judge Preble, Mr. Kavanagh, Governor Kent, and Colonel Otis, arrived in this city on Saturday evening last. The commissioners from Massachusetts, Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Allen,—the committee from New Brunswick, Mr. Simonds, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. McLauchlan, warden of the disputed territory, and Mr. Reed, Secretary of the Government of New Brunswick, and also Mr. Wells, from Canada, are now in this city, for the purpose of acting in concert with the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton, her Britannic Majesty's special minister plenipotentiary, in an attempt to adjust amicably the question of the North-eastern boundary of the United States. We understand the usual preliminaries have been gone through with, and that the commissioners are now awaiting a proposition from the British Minister.

All the poetry to which the antics of Gov. Dorr has given birth is about to be published in one volume, and is to be called *Dorrgrell poetry.*—*Picayune.*

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The Tallahassee Star of the 9th inst. [illegible] the following account of the massacre of a [illegible] family:

"On Wednesday, 7th instant, about two [illegible] in the afternoon, a party of about four Indians [illegible] upon the plantation of Captain Robinson, on [illegible] Sandy Fork, on the Suwannee River. [illegible] Robinson's three sons and a hired man were [illegible] ing in the field. They were all simultaneously [illegible] upon by Indians; three of the young men were [illegible] dead, the other mortally wounded. Capt. R[illegible] who was at some distance from the scene, [illegible] when he first saw the Indians and heard the [illegible] of their rifles, fled towards his house, which [illegible] proached it, he found another party of [illegible] ready in the yard, he saw his wife [illegible] break from the house and endeavor to escape; [illegible] R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter [illegible] pursued by an Indian who caught her by the [illegible] she fled, and cutting her throat with [illegible] dragged her back to the house, and with [illegible] ed mother she was thrust within doors and [illegible] fired. The living and the dead were consumed [illegible] gether.

Capt. Robinson rallied the neighbors, [illegible] after visited the spot. One of the young men [illegible] was shot in the field, was found still alive, [illegible] he did not long survive.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Our neighbour of the *Statesman*, like [illegible] his contemporaries, suffers from the [illegible] wrought and long obituary notices, which [illegible] false taste has brought into fashion. In [illegible] last paper our neighbour says:

"We occasionally receive long obituary [illegible] the printing of which costs us several dollars [illegible] which we realize not one cent. We shall in [illegible] insert such only as advertisements."

As there is no obituary notice in our [illegible] per to-day, and as we disclaim any allusion [illegible] to any particular case, we take this opportunity to request those who have a particular [illegible] that sort of composition—and *ob fuimy notices* [illegible] we could take great pleasure in writing—[illegible] when they are about to perpetrate half a [illegible] fulsome eulogy on some deceased person, [illegible] perhaps, unknown beyond his immediate neighborhood, *that an Editor's paper is his capital*, and its income depends upon the manner in which it fills that space. If it is occupied by useful and entertaining matter, the Editor thrives, but if it is filled with uninteresting articles, such, for instance as *obituary notices*, his paper is voted a *bore*, and the Editor himself unanimously elected a member of the corps of *nincompoops*. We are willing to make due allowance for the excitement of grief, [illegible] have never refused, and never will refuse to insert any obituary notice which is of reasonable length, but we protest against being put to the expense of printing long overwrought notices that are read by one in a hundred of our subscribers, and occupy room which might be more profitably used.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Hon. Jno. C. Calhoun passed through Richmond a few days ago, on his way to the South to look after the newly discovered gold mine on his land in Lumpkin County, Georgia. We have already stated that [illegible] weeks' work in this mine, by 16 hands, produced 7816 dwts. of gold. A later account says—

"On Saturday last, the richness of this mine becoming more and more certain, it was visited and examined by a number of gentlemen, of which number was Dr. John A. McAfee, Adolphus Roberts, Samuel Rutherford, Benjamin Milner, Jas. L. Ivill and Willis Milner, and some of them having descended about fifty feet into the hill and examined the vein, Mr. Lawrence dug out a quantity of vein ore, and it being pulverized in a spice mortar, one panful of the same, not exceeding five quarts, yielded two hundred and sixty pennyweights. There was also taken out of the vein by Lawrence, McAfee and Rutherford, another panful of the same size, which being pulverized yielded a large amount of three hundred and forty pennyweights of gold—the two panfuls actually yielding six hundred pennyweights. The company continued mining, and including the gold from these two parcels, collected in one day the amount of 7816 dwts. The whole of the above amounts of gold is in the hands of Mr. B. Sisson, at this place, and has been examined by a great number of citizens and travellers.

The Richmond Enquirer, from which we copy this account, says—

From the great interest taken by the people of Georgia in their new search after gold, we so fear that much labor and capital will be wasted employed. The history of gold mining in Virginia presents a gloomy picture. Like many other mines, it has created false hopes, abstracted men's mind and labor, from useful objects, and finally has burst and scattered ruin among its deluded victims.

A GREAT WORK.—*The Croton Aqueduct, New York.*—Messrs. Stevens, Ward, Rich and Birdsall, the water commissioners, have been making a journey through the aqueduct, entering at its mouth, the Croton river, and pursuing their course along the tunnel thirty-three miles, sometimes above ground and sometimes below; occupying in the whole three days. The general condition of the work they found good, and the small checks and some openings left to draw the water while the last finish was being put upon the work, have been directed to be closed up. The line of aqueduct and the dam will both be so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the commissioners—on the 4th of July. The pipes across the Harlem river are already laid, and have been filled with water to prove their tightness and ability to resist the head, which is about 120 feet. In both respects the proof was satisfactory.

June Frost.—On Monday and Tuesday nights, there was considerable frost in Hartford county, Ct.

The Troy Whig mentions a severe frost in that vicinity at the same time.

The same fact is noticed in the Portland papers. The cucumber vines and other early plants were much injured.

One of our finest Packet ships has returned with only eighty pounds freight [illegible] from Liverpool. This is altogether unprecedented in the history of Freighting.

From this to England, there is the same deadness in Freights. Cotton is taken at a dollar a bale; Naval Stores at a shilling a bbl; and Lead without charge. A cargo of Flour would no doubt be taken at 9 shilling.

Nearly all our fine ships are laid up as fast as they arrive. The fact that but few goods are brought from England is a favorable circumstance; but the fact that there is but little produce going to England is equally unfavorable.

A word to American Boot and Shoe Makers.—The best French Boots can be had in Baltimore for $3 50 cents per pair.

Are American workmen willing to furnish Boots at this price, and Shoes at a corresponding price? They must either do this, "shut up shop," *or raise the Tariff on foreign Boots and Shoes.* Which of the alternatives will they choose?—*Petersburg Intell.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Whig Candidates in Wake.—Senate, Nathaniel Warren: Commons, Dr Thomas Hicks, Robert W. Seawell.

THE PROTESTED DRAFT.—There seems to be some little misunderstanding about the protest, damages, &c. on Mr. Henry's draft for his $5,304 31 pay as Spanish Commissioner in 1838. We think we understand the matter.

Gov. Morehead did not say here, that Mr. Henry had recollected damages from the government." The government, we believe, never pays damages. This was the substance of what he did say:—

That he had found in Mr. Henry's Letter of acceptance the following passage:—

"Public credit is public honor, and public wealth. To tarnish that credit, ought to be looked upon as the *greatest crime*. It is bringing *shame and dishonor* on one's country," &c.

That he had heard that the author of these fine sentiments had himself been guilty of this *"greatest crime."* He had heard from one of the most distinguished sons of North Carolina, that at the time Mr. Henry got his draft for his pay, (it being during the suspension of specie payments,) an arrangement had been made by the Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, that when a government draft was presented and not paid, it should be protested, or marked "protested" by the person on whom it was drawn, and that this protest or endorsement made it receivable any where in the U. S. in payment for debts due to the government. Well, specie being hard to get, and the government taking only specie or its equivalent in payments to itself, it followed that one of these dishonored drafts was equivalent to specie in New York. Now Mr. Henry's draft was on Baltimore or Philadelphia, we are uncertain which. When he had got it thus protested because he would receive nothing but gold or silver, he posted off to New York with it and there sold it at 6 per cent. premium, (report says) deposited the avails in a Bank in New York, got cash home and sold his checks on the New York Bank at *another premium!*

It thus appears, what is undoubtedly the fact, that Mr. Henry received nothing from the *government* but his $5,304 31. He was only enabled, by this *very convenient* arrangement of his much-lauded friend Mr. Woodbury, to draw an additional 6 per cent. out of the pockets of some of the New York merchants who had debts to pay at the Custom House, and of 2 or 3 per cent. out of some of our merchants who had debts to pay in New York.

Gov. Morehead also stated, that the gentleman would state the facts to him (and whose name he mentioned in reply to a question from Mr. Henry) had remonstrated in vain with him against thus disturbing the government.

All this speculation, *in itself*, may, however, be justifiable. It was only in connection with the declaration about *tarnishing public credit* being the *greatest crime*, that Gov. Morehead spoke of it. He spoke of it to compare *theoretical patriotism* with *practical capidity*.

The facts as stated by Gov. Morehead, were *not denied* by Mr. Henry, who now, however, puts forth a very bold denial in his organ of a *supposed* state of things by a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, who, unable to account for the odd sum of $5,-304 31, *supposed* that the $5,000 was for salary, $300 for damages, and $4 31 for costs of protest. This was undoubtedly a mistaken supposition. Mr. Henry's account was made out for 1 year 6 months and 5 days, say from 28th July 1836 to 1st February 1838. This, at $3,500 a year, the salary which he was allowed him, would amount to $5,298 60. Received from the Treasury 5,304 31. How he contrived to get the additional sum of $5 71, we have never been able to learn.

If any part of this statement is erroneous, (which we are confident it is not,) we will cheerfully correct it when the error is shown. The main fact cannot be disputed; that for the sake of making an extra $30, as he himself says, he caused the public credit, the credit of his own party administration, to be tarnished.

The defence set up by Mr. Henry through his organ in this town in justification of his evading the payment of *three-fifths* of the Taxes to which he was annually subject, is a most remarkable one. It is that the records show, "THAT THERE WERE OTHERS BESIDES MR. H. WHO GAVE IN THEIR PROPERTY FOR A LESS VALUE THAN IT WOULD SELL FOR." Such is the excuse, the *only* excuse, which a wealthy man, a lawyer, a man looked up to by a large portion of the community in which he lives for an example of public spirit, and of faithful discharge of public duty and pecuniary obligations, can give, for throwing, year after year, the burdens of taxation which all are called to bear, from his own shoulders upon those of his poorer neighbors! And now, after having thus, for many years, had his taxes paid for him by the rest of the people, he modestly calls upon these same people to support him for the next two years, by giving him the office of Governor, with a salary of $2000 a year. Is it right for such a man to plead the example of others in justification of *his* wrong? Rather might others plead *his* example in justification of *theirs*. He is a rich man, perhaps the richest in the town or county; was it not natural that his example in giving in his property at two-fifths of its value, should induce others to do likewise? Well might one say, as we have heard men say for 10 or 15 years, that it was unreasonable to require them to pay full taxes whilst Mr. Henry got off with little more than a third of his. We have no doubt that some *were* led astray from the path of duty by that very consideration.

As to the assertion, that *"almost every man's property was assessed by the Board, higher than it had been given in by himself,"* we have not examined the records, (for we had nothing to do with the facts as regarded private individuals,) but from information on which we rely, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a most barefaced falsehood. If it were true of private individuals, it would be no justification of a candidate for the office of Governor. But we are confident it is not true. That men should differ as to the value of real estate, might be expected. That the Board should increase the value here and there, and diminish it here and there, is natural, and no one can be blamed for a slight difference of value. But when one like Mr. Henry gives in at a third of what he asks for his lands, people will be apt to think there is corruption.

In Mr. Henry's defence, on which we have been commenting, there is something very like an insinuation that the value of the real estate of the Editor of the Observer was increased by the Board. If such an impression was intended, it is utterly false. Not a dollar of increase was made in what little real estate he owned. On the contrary, it was reduced.

To the Hon. Mr. Fillmore: A few days ago, you, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill which you called a "Revenue bill," the object of which was, by *raising the Tariff, to increase the revenue*. It is evident that when you introduced that bill you had not seen Mr. Henry's defence of himself on this Tariff question, contained in his organ of Saturday last. It is there asserted, and argued at considerable length, that to *"raise the Tariff,* will still further *reduce the income* of the government," and that it would be very unwise to do so "when all know that there is not money enough in the Treasury to pay the expenses of the government."—Moreover, he argues, that when Gen. Jackson found too much money in the Treasury, and no debt to pay, he was in favor of a *high Tariff*, so as to *reduce the income*, and *get rid* of the redundancy! And the conclusion of the whole matter is, that "every man of sense will see at once, that no such policy [of high Tariff] will effect the desired object—bring in more money."

Now, sir, we have been in the habit of regarding you as "a man of sense," and how you could have committed so egregious a blunder as to think that increasing the Tariff would increase the revenue, should be forthwith explained.

Either you, or the leader of the "Democratic Republican States Rights" party, have got a strange crank in your cranium; and it behoves *you* to defer to so sage a political economist. The least that you can do will be to call the said leader before your committee, and get him to explain the principle on which your bill will reduce the revenue. He may possibly be able to convince you, that by taking off the duties altogether you will get as much revenue as you want,—for surely if reducing the Tariff will increase the revenue, we may hope for a larger increase by abolishing it altogether. This was doubtless what he meant by "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." We never heard that the candidate *practised* upon the principle of reducing his fees to increase his revenue, but he is a disciple of Jackson and Van Buren, who managed to *reduce* the expenditures of government from thirteen millions to thirty-nine millions, and so there is no knowing what he might do.

We would also suggest to you to hunt up Gen. Jackson's recommendation of this policy. You are doubtless aware that the General fathered some strange bantlings in his day; but this one may have escaped you, as it has all others except the aforesaid Candidate.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION SETTLED.—It will be seen that the House has given way and adopted the Senate's amendments to this bill, and that it now only requires the President's signature to become a law.

It provides for one Representative for every 70,680 of Federal population, and an additional member for each State whose *fraction* is more than half of 70,680. Under this provision, *six* States obtain an additional member each, viz: R. Island, S. Carolina, Alabama, Tenn., Indiana & Illinois. The House will consist of 223 members, instead of 242 as at present.

The bill provides also, that the members shall be elected uniformly by Districts, and not by General Ticket.

The Representation will be as follows:—

Maine	7	South Carolina	7
New Hampshire	4	Georgia	8
Massachusetts	10	Alabama	7
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	4
Connecticut	4	Mississippi	4
Vermont	4	Tennessee	11
New York	34	Kentucky	10
New Jersey	5	Ohio	21
Pennsylvania	24	Indiana	10
Delaware	1	Illinois	7
Maryland	6	Missouri	5
Virginia	15	Arkansas	1
North Carolina	9	Michigan	3

The Alexandria Gazette has the following:

"It is affirmed, with confidence, in the political circles in Washington, that Mr. John C. Calhoun is *now* the prominent candidate of the Loco Foco party,—(that is of the leaders of the party—which is the same thing—for the rank and file of that party always follow their leaders)—and that if his formal announcement depended upon the vote of the Loco Focos now in Congress, that vote could be obtained to-morrow. If he is not, finally, taken up, it will be through the "bargain and intrigue" of wily rivals."

This may be true at Washington, but we have our doubts. It is more than probable that the party at Washington are playing the Nullifiers and Mr. Calhoun *false*, as we are pretty well assured they are doing here. It is very evident that the leaders are desperately bent on retaining the aid of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and that aid the latter are not willing to give unless assured that it will *"ensure to his benefit."* These circumstances furnish a key to occurrences in North Carolina. Whilst all the Nullifying presses, (the Jeffersonian, the Washington Republican, and Fisher's paper at Salisbury,) were bent on having Mr. Calhoun nominated at Salisbury, and made no secret of their wish, not a syllable does one of the Locofoco presses *proper* say on the subject. They refuse even to copy the remark of the Jeffersonian, that it was evident that Mr. Calhoun was the almost unanimous choice of the Convention and of the party in the State. Moreover, it is well understood, that Fisher was foiled in his desire for a nomination by the determined hostility of an Ex-Senator. Perhaps *hostility* is too strong a word: It was probably not avowed. The objection was that it was *premature*. And the objection is still urged, and will be urged till the Locos, who are ten to one of the Nullifiers, arrange all their plans, get Mr. Calhoun and his friends committed, if possible; and then they will whistle him off as gently as they can, but without hesitation. We have no idea that Mr. Calhoun will be the candidate of the party. The Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, the leading and the little organs, are opposed to him. The very anxiety of the Nullifiers to get a nomination, shows that they doubt the good faith and good will of their coadjutors, the Locos proper. Will the Nullifiers submit to be thus cheated, by those whom they were wont to call all sorts of hard names? We shall see.

A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian founds a long article on the proceedings of the Bank Investigating Committee of our last Legislature, on the following well known misstatement of fact:—

"Of this Committee Mr. Hoke was made Chairman; but, before the investigations were fairly commenced, he was called home by sickness in his family, and did not return before the adjournment. Consequently, Mr. B. F. Moore of Halifax, (Whig,) was made Chairman of the Committee, and a report was made on the 6th of January 1841. To this *Whig* report we would invite attention."

Now the fact is, that all the questions were propounded by Mr. Hoke; all the testimony taken before he went home; and every step in the investigation taken that he wished. When he went home he sent the papers to Mr. Moore, with a request that he would write out the report.

What a shameful deception is thus attempted by the Jeffersonian.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, after the receipt of memorials, &c. the bill for the relief of Silas Dean was discussed till a late hour, and then an Executive session was held.

On Tuesday, Mr. Benton's bill for the armed occupation of Florida was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and debated till 4 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the Senate took up the Apportionment Bill as returned from the House with a *non*-concurrence in the amendments. The Senate, by large majorities, *insisted* on its amendments.—And the bill was returned to the House with a message to that effect.

The remainder of the day was passed in debate on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

On Thursday, the bill to extend till the 1st of August, the Tariff laws, was read twice, and referred, after opposition from Messrs. Sevier and King, to the Finance Committee.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up, and a proviso forbidding the increase of the number of officers in the Navy, was striken out, 23 to 22. Several other less important amendments were acted on, but the bill was not perfected before the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the Naval Appropriation Bill passed the Senate, with numerous amendments, which make it necessary that it again go before the other House.

On Saturday, the provisional Tariff bill was reported from the Finance Committee, without amendment, and made the special order for Monday.

A bill to provide for claims under an Indian Treaty occupied the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, on motion of Mr Cowen of Ohio, a resolution was adopted reviving the "one hour rule" of the Extra Session, for the remainder of this Session. It was adopted, 120 to 84. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Mitchell, Rencher, Shepperd, Stanly, and Washington, voted for it; and Messrs. Caldwell, Daniel, McKay and Saunders, against it. Messrs. Rayner and Arrington absent.]

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the Apportionment Bill. A long debate ensued, in which a good deal of warmth was expressed by several of the majority, in discussing the Senate's amendment, in regard to the disrespect shown towards the House by Senators, who argued the necessity of reducing the popular representation on the score of its disorderly conduct and incapacity for business. The reflections of the Senate were repelled with indignation; the character of the House vindicated, &c. The speakers were Messrs. Everett, Adams, W. C. Johnson, Pickens, Cooper, McKay, Underwood, and others. The question was first taken on concurring in the Senate's amendment striking out 50,179 and inserting 70,680 as the Ratio; and the House refused to concur, 112 to 95. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Daniel, McKay, Mitchell, Rencher, Saunders, Shepperd, and Washington, voted to concur; and Messrs. Caldwell, Deberry, Graham, and Stanly, voted against concurring.]

On Tuesday, the bill again came up, and the House *non*-concurred in all the remainder of the Senate's amendments.

The House then took up the bill to extend, till the 1st of August, the present Tariff Laws, and debate arose which continued till the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stanly submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the House of Representatives with a statement, showing the amount of expenditures from the 4th March, 1841, to the 4th March, 1842.

Also, a statement exhibiting what amount was expended, during the time mentioned, on account of appropriations made before the 4th March, 1841; and what amount, during said time, on account of appropriations made since the 4th March, 1841.

Also, that he be directed to inform the House of Representatives what amount was expended, during said period, on account of debts, demands, or claims outstanding, or due, on the said 4th March, 1841.

Mr. Cooper of Georgia said that the gentleman would find information in the documents already published, which would supersede the necessity of that resolution; but not being understood by the Chair as making any objection to the reception of the resolution, the question on its adoption was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The House took up, and finally passed, the bill to extend the operation of the Tariff till the 1st of August, with a proviso, that the distribution law shall not be suspended in consequence of the duties remaining above 20 per cent.

The Apportionment Bill was taken up. Mr. Everett moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendments. The House refused to recede, 110 to 104.

Mr. Johnson moved that the House *adhere* to its disagreement, the effect of which would be to oblige the Senate to recede or lose the bill. Motion rejected, 127 to 80.

Mr. Adams moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference, but hoped the Committee, if appointed, would inflexibly adhere to the Ratio fixed by the House, viz: 50,179. Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the bill again came up, and the House, 101 to 97, voted to reconsider the decision of yesterday by which the House refused to recede. The question was then again presented, "Will the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendments." Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported a bill to refund to Gen. Jackson $1000, the amount of his fine at New Orleans in 1815, with interest.

The House again took up the Apportionment Bill, and the question was taken, "will the House *recede* from its disagreement to the Senate's amendments," and decided in the affirmative, 109 to 104. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Daniel, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Saunders, Shepperd, and Washington, voted to recede; and Messrs. Caldwell, Deberry, Graham, and Stanly, against it. The House then *concurred* in the Senate's amendments, and the bill was thus finally passed, and only awaits the signature of the President.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Saltonstall spoke during his hour, after which the House adjourned.

On Saturday, after some other unimportant business, the Revenue Bill was resumed, and Messrs. Habersham and A. V. Brown spoke their hour.

The trial of Col. Monroe Edwards, for forgery, by which he swindled Brown, Brothers & Co. and others, out of $50,000 or more, took place in N. York last week, and occupied several days. The Jury, after 15 hours absence, returned a verdict of guilty, greatly to the satisfaction of the public in New York,—and elsewhere, so far as the evidence has been read. The sentence, which is postponed till next term of the Court, will doubtless be five years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

SNOW.—We have accounts of a heavy fall of Snow in the States of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, on the 8th, 10th, and 11th inst. At Bennington on the 10th, Snow fell all day. The mountains were covered, and in some of the ravines the Snow was five feet deep.

A HIT.—The Hillsborough Recorder, in reviewing the resolutions of a Locofoco meeting in Orange, has the following paragraph:—

"Retrenchment and Reform" which the Whigs have "preached," they are now actively engaged in carrying out in practice. The appropriation bills for the year 1841, were passed by the Van Buren Congress, before the Whigs came into power. The present session is therefore the first opportunity the Whigs have had to prove their sincerity; and if any one will take the trouble to look over the progress of the appropriation bills for the year 1842, in either house, he will find that great reductions have been made in all the departments. In the single article of stationary for members of Congress a sum will be saved, when compared with like expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's administration, more than sufficient to compensate for the year's salary which the Whigs are accused of squandering upon the widow of Gen. Harrison. How a portion of the said stationary was disposed of may be *guessed* at by the gilt edges as well as the quality of the very paper upon which these resolutions were written—as well as a shrewd guess given as to who is the real author of them."

It needs no spectacles to see the allusion to the *Honorable* William Montgomery.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Morehead will address his Fellow Citizens at the following times and places—

At Patterson's Store, S. W. corner of Orange, on Thursday, the 23d June.
At Greensborough, Saturday, the 25th.
At Kerner's Cross Roads, Stokes, Monday, the 27th.
At Huntsville, Surry, Tuesday, 28th.
At Hamptonville, Surry, Wednesday, 29th.
At Wilkesborough, Thursday, 30th.
At Lenoir, Caldwell, Friday, 1st July.
At Asheville, Buncombe, Monday, 4th of July.
Gov. M. will attend the July County Courts of Burke and Rutherford, on days which will be hereafter designated: and will visit his fellow-citizens beyond the Mountains, between the first and second Monday in July.

"The Miller Boy" in Georgia.—A Convention was held in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 13th instant, which unanimously nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. William C. Dawson presided over the Convention, and there were one hundred and sixty-two delegates in attendance. The question of the Vice Presidency was left for subsequent action.—*Pet. Intell.*

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, comes teeming with an account of a vast gathering in that place to welcome Mr. Clay,—"the great Clay festival," it is called. Mr. Clay being toasted, says the Intelligencer—

"For more than two hours he enchained that vast audience by the exercise of those mighty powers of oratory with which he is so eminently gifted. With an ease peculiar to himself, he swayed the feelings of his auditory at will—at one time convulsed with laughter, again filled with indignation, and anon the glistening tear betrayed the deep emotions of the heart. But it needs not that we should attempt a description of the eloquence of such a man,—to say that Henry Clay spoke, would be sufficient. We shall, at the earliest opertunity, present to our readers the two speeches in full."

The number on the ground was estimated at 25,000, of whom about 3000 were ladies. All intoxicating drinks were excluded from the ground.

A Bright Spot.—We are told, that the new County of Stanly, cut off from Montgomery, is, to the full, as Whiggish in its character, as either the Precinct of "Old Trap," in Camden, or "Dumplin Town," in Halifax. At either place, the return on a Search-warrant for a Loco, would be—"*Not to be found.—Raleigh Register.*

What we expected.—Before Gov. Morehead entered the canvass, the Locofoco papers crowed prodigiously, and dared him to meet Mr. Henry. And now that he has met him and used him up, they complain about his neglecting his *official* duties, and travelling about the country. They are "werry pekooliar" folks, these Locofocos.
Register.

Important to Bankrupts.—Judge Pearson, in the matter of Radford Foster, of Davie county, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, has decreed that a Bankrupt is not liable to be taken by a *Ca. Sa.* after he has filed his petition in Bankruptcy. The very high character of Judge Pearson for learning and sound judgment makes this decision of much importance to the prospects of this unfortunate class of people.
Salisbury Watchman.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal convened on Tuesday last—all the Judges present.

The following young gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law, in the County Courts, viz: William B. Pope of Halifax, William J. Clarke of Raleigh, John W. Ellis of Davidson, Leander Q. Sharp of Iredell, J. G. Shepherd of Cumberland, Willis P. Riddick of Gates, V. A. McBee of Lincolnton, James H. Headen of Chatham, Thomas Ruffin of Franklin, Harvey A. Miller of Rutherfordton, James A. Long of Randolph, H. F. Harris of Pitt, William F. Brown of Caswell, J. F. Hoke Lincolnton, John H. Coleman of Buncombe, T. H. Spruill of Warren, George W. Bruer of Chowan, and Samuel H. Walkup of Mecklenburg county.

And the following gentlemen have obtained Licenses to practice Law in the Superior Courts of the State, viz: D. K. McRae of Fayetteville, A. R. Kelly of Carthage, Moore County, Atlas Jones Dargan of Wadesborough, Anson, John M. Long of Concord, Cabarrus, James Palmer of Windsor, Bertie, John Kimberly of Murfreesborough, Hertford, George W. Jones of Orange, Greene M. Cuthbert of Newbern, Nathaniel Beckwith of Plymouth, Washington county, Richard S. Donnell of Newbern, John Baxter of Rutherford, Alphonso W. Long of Orange, Edward P. Jones of Mecklenburg, Va., L. P. Olds of Greenville, Pitt, W. J. Keahey and William Johnston, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.
Raleigh Register.

Death of Vendoni.—The Fiji Chief Vendoni, who arrived here in the Vincennes, died on Saturday morning. He was brought to this country as a prisoner. Several years ago, it will be recollected, he captured eleven American sailors from a Salem brig, the whole of whom fell victims to his cannibalism.—*N. Y. paper.*

POSTSCRIPT.

It gives us pleasure to state, that at the Whig District Convention at Stewartsville on Monday last, that sterling Whig, Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, was unanimously nominated for re-election as Senator for the District of Robeson and Richmond.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Any blackguard can call a gentleman an "Ass," but a fool can never be a wit."—*N. Carolinian.*

That is a *fact*, Mr. Carolinian, as fully evinced above. So the collar pinched you, did it, Mr. "Ass"? and you kicked up; but it is not the first time that ever you were *harnessed*. A WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Officers of the Upper Regiment (54th) of Anson Militia assembled at Lanesborough on the 11th inst., and organized themselves by calling Col. Russel Rogers to the Chair, and appointing Major William Allen, Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposed Military Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 4th July next.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three Delegates to represent this Regiment in the said Convention.

In obedience to the above resolution, the Chairman appointed the following persons: Col. Robert J. Raiford, Major William Allen, and Capt. Thomas M. Hamilton.

On motion of Col. Robert J. Raiford, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion of Major William Allen,

Resolved, That we request Gen. James M. Waddill to attend said Convention as a Delegate from the 14th Brigade.

Resolved, That we disapprove of and deem it unnecessary for the officers of this Regiment to appear in the Convention in uniform.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Raleigh papers copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. ROGERS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

Another Tyler Man.—The Oxford Mercury informs the public that there *is* a *Tyler man* somewhere in North Carolina, though his "whereabouts" is somewhat doubtful.

By one it was reported that he had been seen peeping from behind a rock in the Western part of the "State of Buncombe," while another as positively asserts that the *varmint* was caught in a swamp in *Pasquotank.—Petersburg Intelligencer.*

We learn from Mexico, via Charleston, that President Santa Anna had given official notice to all Mexican Ministers and Consuls, in Europe and America, with intent for them to make the same known to all other Governments, that he has released all citizens of other countries than Texas who were taken in the Santa Fe Expedition, as an act of philanthrophy, and through respect to their several Governments; but that, hereafter, all persons of all nations taken in arms in the ranks of the Texans shall be rigorously subjected to the laws of war, as Texans.

We gain the following information from the "Intelligencer," in relation to the Cotton Factories of Petersburg:

Capital invested in Cotton Factories,	$1,200 000
Number of Spindles	25,000
Looms	724
Yards of Cloth made per day	20,950
Number of white operatives employed	1,440
Number of persons deriving support from the Factories	2,550

Locofocoism.—The Locofocos of this State, through their representatives, have disfranchised the students of Yale College, *to prevent them from voting the Whig ticket!*—and the Locofoco authority of New York City pardoned from 80 to 100 convicts on Blackwell's Island, for the *purpose of enabling them to vote the Locofoco ticket!!!* Oh shame! where is thy blush?
New Haven Palladium.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 22.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none.
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil. Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails. cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn. (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	20 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf.	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7½	cts. pr.yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	5½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)	ditto,	7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25; Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced since we last reported to 2 25; it is stationary at that. Tar brings 1 06, and is scarce at market.

Lumber.—A sale of prime river qr. boards at $8 is the only transaction heard of.

Timber.—Moderate sales of Mill timber at $4 to $5.

Bacon.—We have heard of a sale of 8,000 lbs. bacon, hog round, at 6½ cents. Good hams are scarce.

Lard.—The article brings 6 cents in barrels and about 7 in kegs.

Corn.—None afloat, rather on the rise; selling from store 68 to 75 cents.

Rice.—The only transaction within the week was a sale of 50 casks, very handsome, at 2¾.

A sale of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, at 8½.

CHERAW MARKET—June 14.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 37½; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4¾ to 8½. Corn 81 to 87.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 8¾. The Central Bank notes are at 23 to 25 per cent. discount, though the Bank belongs to the State, whose faith is pledged for the redemption of the notes.

Cotton at Charleston 4½ to 10. Corn 52 to 62½. Flour 6 to 7¼.

MARRIED,

At Friends' Meeting, in Wayne County, on the 9th inst., Mr. PARIS BENBOW, of this place, to Miss MARY, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kennedy.

In Cheraw, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McNair, Dr. NEIL McNAIR of Harlleesville, Marion District, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Col. David S. Harllee of Cheraw.

In Anson county, on the 9th instant, by William Meachum, Esq., Mr. J. P. NEIMS to Miss S. J. PARSONS, all of Anson county.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by Thos G Scott, Esq. Mr W W WHITAKER, Jr. Senior Editor of the Rasp, to Miss CHRISTIAN B WILSON, of Mecklenburg county, Va.

DIED,

At the residence of John Swann, Esq., in Moore county, on Monday the 13th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. MARY JEWETT, consort of Mr. S. Jewett, of Wilmington.

At the residence of his mother, in Chatham county, on the 24 instant, after a severe illness of a few days, EVANDER McIVER, in the 17th year of his age. Though he suffered much, yet he exhibited a calmness seldom seen, except in the aged philosopher and christian. In recording this mournful event, we feel that something more than a passing notice is due to the memory of the deceased. The amiableness of his disposition was such that it could not escape the notice of all who knew him. Kind and affectionate in his disposition, frank and courteous in his manners, he was at all times beloved by his young associates. As a son, he fulfilled all the duties devolving upon him with submissive cheerfulness;—as a brother, he was kind and affectionate. But those to whom he was closely connected by kindred, are not left alone to mourn their irreparable loss, for they have the united sympathy of all who knew him, and particularly those of the members of the school where he attended. There the loss of so lovely a pupil, and so agreeable a school-fellow, will be much felt by his teacher and school-mates. Although his attendance even upon the common schools of the country had been irregular, yet he had made attainments in some of the literary branches that indicated an intellect capable of aspiring to eminence. While we drop the tear of affection, we mourn not "as those who have no hope," for we believe that our loss is his eternal gain.

"Great God! thy sovereign grace impart,
With cleansing, healing power;
This only can prepare the heart,
For death's surprising hour." [*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 17, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E W Willkings, E J Hale, J D Starr, G W McDonald, T S Lutterloh, James Dodd, Cook & Co, Benbow & Co, A McLauchlin, J M Rose, J Huske & Son, C T Haigh, C J & R M Orrell, H Leete, J C & G B Atkins, Joseph Baker, and C Montagne, of this place; and for E Bostick, M Wilcox, P Taylor, B F Purnell, C B Wheeler, B. Reed, Rev Mr McLeod, Scott & McAdoo, Rev A Smedes, Andrew Lindsay, T Saws, Nathan Hunt, R Fox, B Oats, M A McRacken, Rev Mr McBryde, and H A London, of the interior.

Also, on Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for R. W. Allison, W. C. Means, F. Friese, Holmes & Ellis, Humphreys & Gaither, T. Hunt, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 18, Steamer Henrietta, with Domestics, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, &c, for Hall & Johnson, G McNeill, E W Willkings, Phœnix Co, J D Williams, J C & G B Atkins, T S Lutterloh, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Brig Rocket from Boston. 11.—Schr. Norway from Martinique. 13.—Brig Belle from N. York; Schrs. Peruvian from Baltimore, Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 14.—Brig Charles Thomas from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Brig Alderman for Boston. 10.—Schr. Alfred F. Thorn for New York. 11.—Schr. Chas. E. Thorn for Philadelphia.

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December;—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $4 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*
June 15, 1842. 7-6w

NEW BOOKS.

VANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A COMFORTABLE House and Lot on Haymount, in vicinity of the Arsenal, on the main road, adjoining the property of Mr. H. L. Myrover, suitable for a Summer residence. The Lot is 150 feet front, running back 180 feet, with a House 35 by 16, kitchen 15 feet square. The lower room and passage of the House has been plastered recently, and the Lot has a good enclosure, with a great many fruit trees of various kinds growing. If the above property is not sold at private sale before Saturday the 25th instant, it will be then offered at auction for cash, at the Market House, at 12 M.

G. S. HODGES, *Agent and Attorney for F. W. S.&c.*
June 18, 1842. 7-1w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

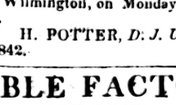
James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7t6

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting in part of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Pitchers, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality have ever ordered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Glasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

200 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Bolson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

together with various other articles suitable for the trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by the gallon or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil. (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary Works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to Business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Purnell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.
May 3, 1842. 100-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

D. K. McRAE,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT,

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce,

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville
February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Coumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

John Martin and others *vs.* Joseph Gilbert and others

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Murdock Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Joshua Willet and wife Mahala, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of this honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

5] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, a very liberal deduction shall be made. To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-115dy

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.
May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce.

Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No. if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is not curialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden Lane, N. York.

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March 19, 1842. 94tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Sun.*

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup, causing an additional quantity of water to come, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and consumption of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE. 75tf

November 8, 1841.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office